

10 PAGES

**ANTHONY HORDERN'S**  
**ONLY UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,**  
**HAYMARKET (ONLY),**  
 —  
**SPOT CASH TRADERS,**

1.e., TRADERS who SELL for CASH and BUY FOR CASH as well.

—

THE ALLIANCE of the two is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to successful SPOT CASH TRADING.

THE TRADER who SELLS for CASH and does NOT BUY FOR CASH will hardly succeed as a SPOT CASH TRADER, because the prices he has to PAY FOR GOODS BROUGHT ON LONG CREDIT WILL NOT ALLOW HIM to SELL FOR CASH at the low prices which SPOT CASH BUYERS insist upon.

“We any” WILL NOT ALLOW HIM,” because the OBJECT OF TRADING, whether for SPOT CASH or CREDIT, is TO GET A LIVING, and the trader who SAYS he has any OTHER MOTIVE is HARDLY worthy of CREDENCE.

ON ALL LANDS it is acknowledged that goods can be bought cheaper for CASH DOWN ON THE NAIL, than on terms of CREDIT, and this applies as much to STOCK in a shop or warehouse as to the RETAIL BUYER who buys for HOME CONSUMPTION. HENCE IT IS BEST FOR RETAIL BUYERS to deal with a shop where

**THE SPOT CASH PRINCIPLE**

IS STRICTLY OBSERVED.

—

**ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS**

are

**THE ONLY RETAIL TRADERS**

**in Sydney WHO DO THIS THING, for they PAY SPOT**  
**CASH for the whole of their vast importations.**

ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS'  
PLAN OF OPERATIONS in dealing with  
MANUFACTURERS  
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
is to  
PAY SPOT CASH

IN every instance and WITHOUT EXCEPTION. The way of DOING BUSINESS REDUCES THE COST OF EVERYTHING, enabling

**ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS**  
to offer WHAT ARE KNOWN TO FAME as  
**ANTHONY HORDERN'S**  
**FAMOUS LOW PRICES.**  
**ANTHONY HORDERN'S**

**ANTHONY HORDERN'S**  
**FAMOUS LOW PRICES**  
are LOWER BY FAR than the prices of ANY OTHER  
SYDNEY RETAILER for similar goods, lower by the  
difference of one between BEST CASH buying and BUY-  
ING ON CREDIT, and furthermore, LOWER by the  
natural INFLUENCE ON PRICES which

**ANTHONY HORDERN'S**  
**VAST TURNOVER EXERCISES.**

ANTHONY HORDERN'S  
ARE FAR EXCELLENCE  
SPOT CASH TRADERS,  
and because they are SPOT CASH TRADERS and so on  
natural consequence of SPOT CASH TRADING  
ANTHONY HORDERN'S  
FAMOUS LOW PRICES

THE LOWEST IN THE LAND.  
—  
ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS,  
ONLY UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,  
HAYMARKET (ONLY).

**LONDON HOSPITAL**  
**PILE OINTMENT**

will cure all pile troubles, and cure them permanently. It is extensively used in the best London Hospitals, which is the best proof of its goodness.

**IN IS POTIS.**

The use of

**WEBSTER'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER**

makes white teeth, hard

ORDERS BY POST SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY  
CASH.

**OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT**

is now in charge of Mr. A. H. REED, late  
Manager of Washington H. Hoel's  
Dispensing Department.

**WEBSTER AND CARROLL,**  
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,

177 PITT-STREET (2 doors from King-street) ;  
and at the CORSO, MANLY.  
Tel., City 3300. Tel., Manly 6th.

**SAVE YOUR TEETH.**

They can be FILLED quite painlessly  
BY THE AID OF CATAPHORESIS,  
even if the nerve is exposed. Address  
**MR. CHARLES I. HARRIS,**  
Dentist,  
opposite the Queen's Station.

THE BODALLA COMPANY, LTD.  
have been the following Prizes at the  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COMMON-  
WEALTH SHOW  
Open to All-concurs :  
1ST PRIZE FOR 8 CHERIES, MATURED,  
from 10 to 15 lb.  
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD PRIZES for  
(New South Wales only)  
8 CHERIES, MATURED,  
from 10 to 25 lb.  
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD PRIZES for  
(New South Wales only)  
8 CHERIES, MATURED LEAF,  
5 lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.  
THE SHOW

**THE ROYALTY CO., LTD.,**  
322 Broadway-street.  
**NOTICE** FOR CASH for 1 Ticket, Bearer, Securities ARE UNDER  
Drawing Tenth Ball Count, Monday, Sept. 1st.  
**Calls and Dividends on Shares.**  
**NORTH CENTRAL BROKEN HILL SILVER-  
MINING COMPANY, NO LIABILITY.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Directors have this  
day made a CALL (the 10th), of one penny per Share on  
shares in the above-named Company, payable to me at the  
Company's Office, 121 Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the tenth day of SEPTEMBER, 1901.

By order of the Board, **LEONARD DODDS,**  
Secretary, August 1902, **Manager.**

**THE NORTH-WYLLIE MINING AND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.**

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend (the 2nd) of 1s per share, amounting to £13,750, has been declared, payable on **WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1902,** at the Company's Office, **15, Abchurch Lane, London.**

Transfer Books will close **on Saturday in Melbourne and London on MONDAY, 15th September,** closing in Melbourne at 2 p.m.

Dividends payable from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

By Order of the Board,  
**ALFRED MELLOR,**  
Secretary.

30 Queen-street, Melbourne.

**MOTOR CAR for Hire.** Trickeys, Buns, Societies, Art Union, Drawing Town Hall Concert, Monday, Sept. 1st.

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**Religious Announcements.**

**AFRICAN ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION,**  
Aug. 30—Sep. 2.  
THIS DAY.—Bathurst-street Baptist Church.  
Tues. Conference.—General Council Meeting.  
BRICKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Blawars-road.—Dedication Service.

...ing service, 11; Evening service, 7. The Church will  
be conducted by the Right Rev. JOHN WALKER, Moder-  
ator of General Assembly. New organ will be opened by  
Mr. Harry Chandler, organist. St. Stephen's Collection  
8 o'clock, Tues. Even. at 7.65. Speakers: Rt. Rev. J. Walker,  
St. Stephen, Nev.; Fergusson. Collection in aid of Bids, Fund.  
for Relief of Distresses (Colombia & Peru), Sunday, Nov. 1  
at 7.30. Antiochian; 9 o'clock, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock











## Special Advertisements.

[illegible]

by the course even have taken the unwillingness of the Government to raise the constitutional issue, about which so much was said and hinted when the Senate first began to assert its powers. The right of that Chamber under the law is not challenged now. That attitude has been changed for one of more or less open menace of a dissolution and general election, to punish senators for their obduracy, and to bring to the motion on Wednesday that the Senate should accede to its request to reduce woolen or silk apparel duties to 20 per cent, the Vice-President of the Executive Council asked if "there was the least chance of the request being adopted in the face of the twice-expressed opinion of the House of Representatives." To this he put the significant addendum, the meaning of which is plain enough in the light of what we have heard before, that "if an agreement was not come to to be agreed to, the request would rest on the proper shoulders. It is the hope of federalists that the responsibility, serious as it must prove, will rest so, and that the federal voters will hold the first Federal Ministers strictly to account for tabling a party tariff which has caused so much trouble to the commercial community and such unnecessarily heavy taxation to the federal taxpayers, and which now threatens to cause a direct conflict between the two Houses of Parliament so soon after they have been called into power. The first serious danger to the federation has come from Ministers themselves.

The attitude of compromise adopted by the Senate wherever possible sufficiently indicates that it is acting in no merely vexatious or capricious mood. Where a basis of agreement was found, it was a compromise in the end. But, as Mr. Josiah Symon complained last night in the discussion on the "socks and stockings" item, "while free-traders were willing to compromise the other side was not prepared to meet them halfway." It seems to be expected that the compromise will be all on one side, and a very remarkable instance of how the arrangement was to work was offered by what took place in the Senate on Wednesday. Wednesday Sir Richard Baker returned the remark that certain promises were absolutely necessary at certain stages. It might have been thought that with stock starving in thousands in New South Wales and pastoralists hand-feeding sheep at a cost, as was stated by one authority in our columns the other day, of £100,000 per week, the present might be recognised as one of these stages. The abolition of the fodder duties, at least temporarily, has been earnestly brought forward by the Senate. The Senate has made certain requests which, if acceded to, would have afforded the required measure of relief without further aid. Surely if ever there was a case for compromise it was here, and if there is ever to be a stage which Ministers and the forces behind them will recognise as a fitting: one for conciliation, that this indicated might properly be deemed such a stage. Yet the fodder duties were refused by the Senate. The Senate has rejected the requests of the Senate are not accepted. Senators did the only thing they could do in the circumstances, and refused to withdraw their suggestions relating to these fodder duties. As one senator from this State said, "The only possible chance of getting the concessions which New South Wales wanted was by adhering to the request." It is not an agreeable situation to contemplate when the Senate is supporting such a policy. The contention that "unless a larger measure of consideration was shown to New South Wales it was absolutely impossible for her representatives to do anything but fight to the last."

Last night the same process was repeated up to the end of the tariff, modifications being agreed to where practicable, as our report elsewhere shows. In the result the Senate shrank 22 of its requests, and the House of Representatives 22. But the Government evinces no desire to lend a hand to help the process of compromise. The country waits for a settlement of the tariff question, and the mercantile community hopes against hope for an early finality, yet so far as present indications go the settlement will depend on the result of a game of patience between the two Houses. The Senate has now returned to the Senate and the House of Representatives will presumably send them back again. Something might be done by a friendly conference; but there is a feeling existing, which the protectionist section seems inclined to encourage, that to grant this would be to concede too much to the constitutional claims of the Senate respecting taxation bills. If there is any real dispute on the point, it is not likely to be referred, and qualified to pronounce an authoritative decision. There is no such authority. In consequence the tariff may be bandied about from one House to another for an indefinite period, and in the meantime Ministers will be able to evade their responsibilities to the electors. It is some time since we were told that the Vice-President of the Executive Council was returning, and returning the amount of revenue proposed to be sacrificed by the Senate's requests. We have heard nothing further of it since, though a reply elicited by Senator Pulsford yesterday afternoon might seem to indicate that it is not likely to provide so strong an argument as Ministers supposed. However this may be, it is surely time, when the Senate has dealt with the whole of the schedule, for Ministers to take the country completely into their confidence.

### POST-OFFICE RATES

The bill for fixing the uniform postal and telegraphic rates for the Commonwealth is a more satisfactory measure as it emerged from Committee last night than that submitted by the Minister. When the proposed rates were first put before the House, the opposition was against them, and especially in this State the new telegraphic rates were objected to by commercial men as being less liberal than we had been accustomed to from our own department, and as offering an impediment to that telegraphic business which is a prime necessity in a territory where postal communication is retarded by distances and primitive means of bridging them. The newspaper postage was likewise objected to, and the bill in this State here for nearly a generation it had not obtained. Another objection was made to the new rates for letters, which, among other difficulties, would have affected the penny postage. It was admitted that the service ought to pay for itself, though that has not always been the rule of the post-office. Reformers have contended that the advantages of multiplying and facilitating intercourse would be more than sufficient to lift the post out of the rank of the necessarily reproductive services of Government. And it was admitted that the rates ought, as far as possible, to be uniform. At the same time those who looked beyond a profit and loss account hoped that the Commonwealth would take a more liberal view of the subject than officials are prone to do. Those gentlemen, as the history of the British post-office shows, resist any alterations on the ground of loss of revenue. But experience is always against them.

Within limits of common-sense more you reduce cost of public utility the better the community is served. The year's figures for the Federal post-office published last week rather bear out hope. New South Wales, with her aforetime liberal administration in the post-office, net a profit of £400,000; South Australia, one £233,000; Victoria, one of £143,000. Queensland's deficit of £100,000 swept away the surplus, and with smaller losses the Western Australia and Tasmania left Federal service £250,000 to the bad.

Coming to the new rates the first improvement is in regard to telegrams. The schedule stands thus:—

Town and suburban .. ..	6d for 16 words
Between towns .. ..	1s for 16 words
Between States .. ..	1s for 16 words

The bad arrangement of charging for names and addresses is abandoned, the extra words being allowed. In deference to New South Wales practice the sixpenny rate is granted, but only within the limited area of a 15-mile radius, to contiguous localities. So far as the rest of the country is concerned, there are one or two concessions. Press rates are granted for four classes of Federal telegrams: Parliamentary, Executive, departments, and other Commonwealth proceedings. This is an improvement upon the former practice which rather tended to the press remote from Melbourne some disadvantage in transmitting news, and especially made discrimination between Government and Opposition. There is also a slight change in the postal rates for newspapers: singly the charge will be a penny for ten ounces, and in bulk per penny for twenty ounces. Whilst of opinion that the schedules to the bill might with advantage have been made more liberal with danger to the balance-sheet of Senator Drake's department, we must recognise that the State has been so fairly treated, and the amended rates than it would have been under the original rates.

### THE SHEARING.

The late woolcrops and the more sparsely settled districts are responsible for a full in shearing matters. The pastoralists are not so much concerned with the sheep as slip off and away, once started, will welcome temporary delay which permits feed to pear, gets the sheep in stronger condition, and, may, with good management, tend to give men a little time to consider the position they are taking up. It should require but little thought to prove that the proceedings reported from the Connamie district and elsewhere in the State have been so far from being but a crop of misunderstanding. Bright eyes ago, however, as may have cause to remember, things were much more serious, and an area of intimidation and conflict was far wider. In this State and in Queensland the pastoral districts were aflame. Armed shepherd camps were formed, police were drafted back in large numbers, non-unionists were carried off or molested, station men were seized, and acts of violence toward the sheep-pastors during the time were everywhere. The circumstances were quite different. The firmness of Governments at that time has not lost effect. Men still feel that it is an extreme step to carry matters with the high hand, and to attempt anything approaching a reign of terror. Apart from that consideration, the sadly diminished flocks, and consequent diminution of work, make the task of the pastoralist in this time a very different one. For the men it makes shearing unprofitable if there is to be much time wasted in strikes. It is a great pity that in this time above all others of recent years the leaders should have given the word make a stand for the extra half-crown a hundred sheep shorn. At the recent conference it was admitted frankly that the five shillings a hundred sheep was the outside rate, and in order to have something to give, it was retained to establish what advance, if any, could be gained. The sheepowners said we equal frankness that they could afford no advance upon the normal £1 a hundred. The correspondence we have published from the country, and notably from among the unionists themselves, makes it clear that the shearers are prepared to shear for the old rate, and deposit the action of their own representatives on this point, but they are obliged now to orders from headquarters or take rather serious consequences of severing themselves wholly from their organisation. However, the strike of a number of shearers what has to be dealt with, and a strike which keeps some hundreds of men out of work, enforced idleness and discontent, and with tendency to reprisals, is as bad for the unionists as for the pastoralists who have the same term of the strike, but they are obliged now to want their work done without regard to union or non-union. It is much to be wished that some settlement could be arrived at. Even at this late hour in the dispute it is surprising that no step has been taken to invoke the aid of the Arbitration Court. This is a tribunal which is peculiarly in the good graces of the unions, and why it is not invoked to come in and, pending a decision of the Arbitration Court, to suspend the strike is somewhat puzzling to those who remember the confident assurances of only last year that arbitration by process of law would at once supersede the "crude barbarism of strike and lock-outs."

### THE TRADE IN RABBITS.

We have for so long regarded the rabbit as one of our greatest enemies that it causes little surprise to find him developing into a respectable source of revenue. It appears from particulars published in the Melbourne "Argus" that the rabbit industry in Victoria has grown to considerable dimensions and is now absorbing a large amount of skilled labour, besides returning a profit of £400,000 to the State. The rabbit is in the business. Mr. A. Hart, the poultry expert, in charge of one of the Government depots, states that though it is only a few years since rabbits were a pastoral pest in Victoria, yet with the development of the export trade the whole situation has changed. In the season just closed Victoria sent away under the Government stamp 264,000 crates, containing 2,640,000 rabbits, and sportsmen and the demand remains unsatisfied. The season's return from rabbits was over £200,000, and 40,000 men are living by the industry. The Australian rabbit, we are told, finds favour in the London market, where our competitors are the artificially fed rabbits of Ostend, which, however, lack the flavours of the Australian wild species. The trade is growing every year, and in the opinion of Mr. Hart, the best time is now, far more than when a great deal of the rocky country, very useless for sheep, will become rabbit preserve, and the rabbit breeder be a recognized factor amongst the stockowners of the State. The idea is so novel that we feel inclined to doubt its possibility. The statement, however, comes from a shrewd business man, and it may be that in the future this certain source of revenue will require more attention than it has hitherto got the country so much that prospect of expending ourselves to some extent at his expense should prove a welcome

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## THE SHEARING DIFFICULTY

### PRESENT POSITION OF PARTIES

[illegible]

camp of newly arrived men in South

[illegible]



















**ABSTRACT**

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